

(Timos.)
the out

The advances made by the Cape Colony of the 1870's are remarkable, but have even more than in New South Wales, been the result of an intense current of immigration is felt, and there is no hope of directing it to South Africa than to Australia. The diamond diggings have, in fact, been the cause of a new spirit, but when the gloss goes of this new spirit, they will hardly settle down to steady and quiet work. In the other hand, for men of moderate capital and industrious business habits, the Cape appears to be a more attractive field. The exports in 1871, as compared with 1870, were valued at more than £2,500,000 to £3,400,000, in which increase the diamond-dust oxides had a certain share, but which is principally accounted for by the large and abundant yield of the wool trade. It is a strange fact, that the English do not seem to have taken any notice of the progress in Ceylon, where in spite of commercial success, the evil of European greed is seen, as in New Zealand, in the destructive spread of intemperance among the natives. Nor is it to be wondered that the Governor of the Cape should have been the first to examine the resources of the island; or to Governor Hill's description of the land. We have indicated the source

on relative humidity

On Private, 5 months' sight, —
On Bombay.—Bank, 3 days' sight 927½, nom.
On CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½ ,,
On SINGAPORE.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½
Bank, 3 days' sight, 74½
Bank, 15 days' sight, 75½
Private, 30 days' sight, 73

SALES ON MAY 1st, 1873.
As reported by Chinese.
White Sugar, 170 packages, at \$5.40, by Kin-
hing-cheung to Japan merchant.
Brown Sugar, 150 packages, at \$3.40, by Kin-
hing-cheung to Shanghai merchant.
Cyperus, 600 piculs, at \$1.05, by Hing-tye
to local trader.
Sago Rice, 3,000 piculs, at \$1.45, by Hop-
hing to travelling trader.
Rice, 200 packages, at \$6.55, by Hop-
hing to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, 2,000 piculs, at \$1.60, by Ty-
e-long to local trader.
China Root, 50 packages, at \$11.00, by
Tyong-shun to travelling trader.
Lotus Root, 100 packages, at \$10.50, by Ty-
e-long-shun to travelling trader.
Potatoes, 1700 piculs, at \$12.50, by
Sze-hop-chun to travelling trader.
Wong-shing, 200 piculs, at \$38.50, by Kwong-
wong-shing to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, 1,500 piculs, at \$1.80, by Tuk-
meo to local trader.

2000

For practical purposes, the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate effectively with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few in deed of this age are acquainted. The companies resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

—
TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW,
W. H. ELLI.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels Advertised as Loading

have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate effectively with the natives of any country where it is used. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects that are very new and of which they are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally. It comprises upwards of two thousand large graphic pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW,
W. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Hong Kong.
* DAILY PRESS, * OZIER, HONG KONG.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR,
WOOLLEN & CLOTH GOODS, POSTER,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank. [Feb. 1]

KUNG-WO-ON-KEE.
7d 681 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LA PRACE, Agent.
at 1189, Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

炭煤號啟
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Coal Shop has to inform the Public that this Shop has been established since 1872 at 38, Queen's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronize him, are requested to call at the Shop.

L1888, Hong Kong, 28th July, 1872.

Intimations.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

Reduced Rates. Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to order of the Agent, and the name is required.

For further information see to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, Proya Wee.

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 1st 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

Alexandria and Marseilles, _____ 12 "
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Postage (which must be paid in advance) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:

When forwarded island	42 cents each half-ounce
When forwarded via	
Marseilles	36 cents each half-ounce
Southampton	28 cents each half-ounce

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th July 1870.

Extracts.

FROM ONE TO ANOTHER.

For ever and ever,
An amber heaven filled with faintest grey;
A sunnier blue sea, sunnier green to sky,
Wave rolls on wave, for ever, day on sight—
The death of day.

Art thou dead?
The sea that rolls between, is that death's sea?
May no hands touch, no solemn echoes fall,
None answering cry if one to another call,
From land or sea?

Canst thou forget?
Wandering far on some unknown shore,
Laying down, oblivion or most bliss—
Perchance thy feet at last have found a rest
For evermore?

Living or dead,
Starved and pale thy face seems ever near;
Remembering, Love, in life one hour, one day,
Call once from out the dark, then leave me away—
One heart may hear.

Hast thou not heard
Passionate moan of waves that break in hours,
Break on and on, and all day long—
The infinite perfection of regret—
These weary years?

—Macmillan's Magazine.

THE FIRST CONVICTION FOR BRIBERY.

In the session of 1871, a fine was imposed on the borough of Westbury, for receiving a bribe of four pounds from Thomas Long, "being a very simple man and of small capacity to serve in that place;" and the Mayor was ordered to pay the money. Long, however, does not seem to have been expelled. This is the earliest precedent on record for the punishment of bribery in England. *Hall's Constitutional History.* In recent times we have an instance of a somewhat heavy penalty falling upon a constituency for corrupt practices at an election, as the following statement from the *Times* of 6th March, 1871, will show. "The Bridge Water Town Council were on Friday informed that they would have to pay £3,146 as the cost of their election commission. It was stated that the payment would necessitate a rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound."—From *A Book of Parliamentary Anecdotes*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Peter, and Galpin.

IN LONDON SIXTY YEARS AGO.

In London, in 1814, Mrs. Drummond Burrell (afterwards Lady Willoughby d'Ereshay) was occasionally my companion. She was one of the lady patronesses of Almack's.

At Almack's, in 1814, Scotch reels and the country dances of Old England were still in fashion, though the quadrille and waltz were then recently introduced. The conventions decreed by the ladies themselves were so strictly adhered to, that one night when the Duke of Wellington arrived a few minutes after twelve, the hour after which it had been decided no visitor should be admitted, he was refused admission to the ball-room.

In the same year I first went to the opera in London. A ballet was performed, but the style of dancing in it was quite different from that in the present day; for it was easy and graceful, but so little exaggerated that it would have offered no very extraordinary spectacle in a drawing-room; and the dress worn by the "ladies of the ballet" were nearly down to their ankles. I first met Lord Byron at that time in London, and his appearance made a melancholy impression on me. He was extremely handsome, and was much courted by everybody; but his manner, when in general society, was so shy and retiring that it would hardly have been from the side of the room where he had happened to take a position on his first entrance into it. This peculiarity was, I believe, attributable to his lameness, and of which he was very painfully conscious, and the sense of which no doubt enhanced the air of sadness that generally pervaded his look and manner.

He was an object of general attention among ladies, even before the time when Lady Caroline Lamb is said to have patronized herself, stambed herself, and drownded herself, unsuccessfully, for his sake. Beautiful women of rank vied with each other in a manifest wish to attract the notice of the poet. They learned his verses by heart, but it is strange that but few, if any, of them had intelligence or individuality enough to attain herself according to a poet's fancy; for anything rather than that they should be made English ladies dress in those days, especially when it was surmounted, as usual then on grand occasions at Court, by three large white feathers—a "Princess of Wales's plume"—which rose above the head of the fair wearer to the height of at least half a yard. No wonder that George III., beholding these plumes waving before him when he passed Versailles just at the time when his reign began to totter, addressed himself to Mr. Lenoir and Peacock. —From *Recollections of Society in France and England*, by Lady Clementina Davies.

COUNTRY TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA.

The country towns of Australia, generally, are not attractive to the eye. They are, as a rule, scattered over the face of the country, and are, of course, exceptional instances—Balaclava, Geelong, and Melbourne in Victoria, are exceptions, as are also Launceston in Tasmania, and Strathfield and Mount Gambier in South Australia, which, from peculiarity of situation, or the energy of individuals, have become either well-built cities or pleasant little towns. No doubt there are others which I was not able to visit. But, generally, there is a raw newness about these congregations of houses, an initiation of streets which as yet are no more than initiated, a deficiency in pavement and macadamisation which leads either to dirt or mud, an apparent admixture of pretension and failure which is indeed indispensable to towns founded with hopes of future greatness, but which creates a feeling of melancholy sadness in the mind of a stranger. It could hardly have been otherwise, and yet it grieves us to see that they who have diligently laid their plans, intending to produce comfort, social neatness, and sometimes even urban magnificence, should as yet have succeeded in producing only discomfort, untidiness, and insignificance. In old countries, such as our own, towns have grown up almost without an intention on the part of any founder. Cities have formed themselves out of villages, because it has suited first this man and then that to earn his bread in this or that locality. Consequently our streets have been narrow and crooked, our squares unimproved and often ill-arranged, and our supplies of water and air insufficient for an increasing population. We are daily compelled to pull down that which we may rebuild, and are almost angry with ourselves or with those who went before us, in a state where there has been so little foresight among us as to the wants of mankind. But it has resulted from all this that we are not as a rule incomplete, pretentious, or unprosperous. The new countries, however, have taken a lesson from the deficiencies of the old countries, and have commenced their towns on a certain plan, with wide streets and large squares, and straight long lines, so that coming generations of Europeans may be able to build their houses in spots properly preserved, and to move about without knotting themselves into inconvenient crowds as men have to do in the old cities. When the generations shall have come, this will be very well, and the wisdom of the founders will be acknowledged—but in the meantime the new towns are ugly, and generally dirty. —From *Australia and New Zealand*, by Anthony M. Lloyd.

CAPROES OF LOVE MAKING.

Thus, for example, everybody is puzzled by the numerous caproes of love making. The ladies who are in novels that they cannot understand "what he could see in her," are generally held up to ridicule as obviously blinded to jealousy. And yet their want of perception is not only sincere, but is shared by perfectly impartial spectators. When we see the way in which marriages are brought about in the world, we wonder that the pursuit of match-making should be deemed so interesting by amiable persons. Of course match-making is a variety of fortune-hunting; it is only intelligible; but there is a match-making of a much less sordid variety. All amiable women take the keenest delight in attempting to pair off their friends and relations according to their own views of the fitness of things. And yet they are always meeting with the strangest and, at first sight, the most unaccountable results. The result of intellect has an extraordinary taste for stupid women; the handsome man of fashion is carried off by a poor, ugly, and commonplace woman ten years older than himself; the pompous prig secures the brightest and the liveliest of his sex; fox-hunters attract poetesses, and poets marry wives who can do nothing but mend their shirts. Such strange contrivances have led to the development of the plausible theory that people are attracted rather by qualities complementary than by qualities similar to their own. This doctrine, however, fails by being too comprehensive. We must admit that like often attracts like; and if we add that like also attracts the unlike, we have a theory which explains nothing, but it explains everything. Every match that is won or over will be made may be brought under one category or the other; but what can we do to cause the union of the befoolish which set of causes is likely to be operative in a given case, we are no nearer an explanation than we were before. The only general rule at which we have been enabled to arrive by experience is the rather discouraging one that people whom we like always marry people whom we dislike. Friends seem to have a perverse delight in forming new combinations which may be as discordant as possible with their ancient ties. We do not, however, see our way to erecting any philosophical theory upon this experience, unless as it goes to illustrate Aristotle's doctrine of the "causation" of things in general. —*Saturday Review.*

A PARABLE.

Eighteen hundred years ago Nero reigned in the world. Inheritor of the crimes which had preceded him upon the throne, he resolved to surpass them, and thereby to make for himself, in the memory of Rome, a name which none of his successors should be able to equal. He did this. One day a man was brought to him in his palace who had been brought to him by the chains of a slave. This man was a foreigner. Rome had not nurtured him, and Greece ignored his cradle. Nevertheless, interrogated by the emperor, he answered like a Roman, but like a Roman of another race than that of Fabius and Scipio, with graver liberty, higher simplicity, something open and yet profound, which astonished Nero. On hearing him, the emperor spoke softly, and the ruins of the emperor's throne moved in the silence of the Forum. Since then the chains of that man are broken; he has passed through the world. Athens received him, and craved the remains of the Porphy and the Academy to meet him; Egypt saw him pass before his temples disdaining to consult their wisdom; the East knew him, and all the seas have borne him. He came to sit upon the strand of America, after having wandered in the world, and he found that the shores of Great Britain welcomed him as an expected guest. When the ships of the West, weary of the barriers of the Atlantic, opened out new roads towards new worlds, he was there as such as they, as if no land, no stream, no mountain, no desert, should escape from the ardour of his course and the power of his speech; for he spoke, and the same liberty which he displayed before the emperor, he displayed before the world. Traveller also to the mystery of life, I have met this man. He bore upon his brow the scars of martyrdom; but neither the blood shed, nor the course of ages had taken from him youth of body and virginity of soul. I saw him—I loved him. He spoke to me of virtue, and I believed in his own. He spoke to me of God, and I believe in his word. His spirit brought to me light, peace, and comfort, and he was the first of immortal which detached me from myself, and, in a flash, I knew in loving that man that we can love God, and that He was indeed loved. I offered my hand to my benefactor, and I asked his name. He answered me as he answered Caesar: "I am a Christian!" —From *Life*, by the Rev. P. L. L. L.

THE SULTAN'S BOW AND ARROW.

Sultan Mahmud, the slayer of the janizaries, and one of the wisest monarchs who has ever held the sceptre of the Prophet, and the first who had ventured upon the work of reform in the Empire, was at that time at the height of his power. Strolling through the Alameda one day with a few companions, he observed a party of distinguished gentlemen entering the place. They were a squadron of cavalry, which occupied the different avenues leading to it; while a smaller party of richly-dressed slaves following them drove away every one but ourselves, telling us we might remain; and, forming in line, drew their sabres. They were the eunuchs of the Imperial harem. Their ancient livery having been cleared, a target was set up at one end of the avenue, and the Sultan, followed by the number of the Faithful himself was momentarily expected to enjoy his favorite pastime of archery, in which he excelled. To this one of the ancient customs of the Padishahs, his predecessors, he still adhered. A group of Turks, evidently of station and consequence, followed; and then, riding alone on a noble chestnut horse, came Mahmud himself. He dismounted immediately, and, taking in his hand and arrows from an attendant, placed himself at a stone which marked the base, and began to fire at the target, at about the distance, I should think, of a hundred yards. The Sultan was at that time in full health and strength, and had a considerable share of good looks. He was of medium size, with aquiline features, piercing black eyes, and a full beard of the same color, which probably owed its glossy look to dye and cosmetics. His dress was a blue cloth tunic, made like a simple breasted military frock, with embroidered cuffs and collar, light blue trousers, in the Frankish style, and a star of brilliants on the breast of his coat. On his head was a scarlet fez, with an egret of brilliants in front, holding a straight heron's plume, the imperial ghika; and by his side hung a gorgeous sabre. On dismounting, he drew off a capacious scabbard cloth. The Commander of the Faithful proved to be a skillful as well as graceful archer, striking the target with every arrow. After about a dozen successful shots, the target was removed, and the Sultan began his exercise with the bow for distance, which was marked off by several marble pillars. He stepped forward and quickly despatched about a dozen more arrows, firing with great accuracy. I should think he shot his shafts at least 250 yards. The Sultan then became aware that we were observing him, and graciously sent us the information by an officer that he had, in the last trial, sent an arrow beyond any of those recorded by his predecessors. He then mounted his horse and rode off, followed by his eunuchs; but the cavalry remained for about an hour, engaged in the national exercise of the jered.

DWELLINGS OF "OUR ANCESTORS."

There is a large island, fronting the storied Irish Sea, where the cliffs, some seven hundred feet high, with strange contortions of strata, are pierced and worried by the fierce contending tides into weird caverns, only to be approached by water. In front, a long ragged edge of black reef runs far out among the waves, over which the boiling surf dashes, and there is a dangerous race. The rough mountain slope, sloping to the south, is covered in autumn with a beautiful velvet diaper of bright pink and purple heather, golden gorse and green fern, through which pierce the sharp-edged crags. Here, just below the highest point, looked behind to the north by the inaccessible cliffs, and with a sort of terrace-wall of defence in front. Looking out to the wide lonely sea and the distant mountain range to the right, and commanding all approach by land, and a number of rude crags of stone and earth, the remains of the huts of some of our earliest ancestors. The village, if so it can be called, seems to have been a considerable one; above fifty huts can be easily made out, and there are traces of more. Some stand singly, some in clusters, but without any plan. They are built of unhewn stones, with double walls filled in with wads to keep out the wind, which would otherwise have whistled through the dry masonry. These in the memory of man were built high. The circles are about twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, and with the "bathing" to the south or south-west. The roofs seem to have been made of poles gathered to a point, like a tent, and covered with turf, or "stepped over," each stone projecting beyond its neighbour till all met in the centre. Very perfect specimens of these "bathing" huts are still to be found in a little rocky island, one of the Shillies, off the coast of Kerry, where they have been preserved as the holy abodes of anchorites. Circular dwellings seem almost universal among savage tribes, and Dr. Livingstone describes how vainly he tried to teach his African natives to build a square hut; the moment his back was turned they reverted to their old practice—*Good Words.*

THE PHOENIX WAS IN A HOT BED, AND THAT'S WHAT MAKES HIM SICK.

The estimated cost of the Vienna Exhibition is a million and a half sterling.

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BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

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